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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/778,255	02/07/2001 +	Klaus Gaedke ي	PD000003	6369
7590 04/07/2004		•	EXAMINER	
Joseph S. Tripoli			REKSTAD, ERICK J	
Patent Operations				
Thomson Multimedia Licensing, Inc.			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
CN 5312			2613	1
Princeton, NJ 08543-0028			DATE MAILED: 04/07/2004	, ,

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
		09/778,255	GAEDKE ET AL.			
		Examiner	Art Unit			
		Erick Rekstad	2613			
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
THE - Exte after - If the - If NC - Failt Any	MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. Insions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.12 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. In period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply of period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period ware to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing led patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim y within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day; will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from , cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1)[🛛	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>07 F</u>	ehruary 2001				
2a)□						
3)	,—					
, —	closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposit	ion of Claims					
5)□	Claim(s) 1-10 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	wn from consideration.				
Applicat	ion Papers					
	9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.					
10)[_]	10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.					
	Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).					
11)	Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.					
Priority (under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
а)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority document application from the International Bureau See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage			
Attachmen						
2) 🔲 Notic 3) 🔯 Infor	ce of References Cited (PTO-892) ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) er No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	(PTO-413) ate ratent Application (PTO-152)			

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DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being clearly anticipated by US Patent 5,079,630 to Golin et al.

[claims 1 and 6]

As shown in Figures 1, 2 and 13, Golin teaches the method and apparatus for bitrate control containing an encoded-data buffer (232, Fig. 2), wherein the encoded output video or audio data pass through said encoded-data buffer and an input buffer (1350, Fig.13) of a data recorder and are thereafter stored on a storage medium operated in said data recorder (20), the method including the steps:

Using a first control signal (S10) representing the current filling level of said encoded-data buffer to control the video or audio encoder output bitrate by corresponding adaptation of at least one encoding parameter used in said video or audio encoder (232, S10, 234, 238, S11, Fig. 2) (Col 9 lines 54-67, Col 10 lines 1-8, Col 11 Lines 17-36, Col 27 Lines 1-5, Fig. 39).

Controlling additionally said encoding parameter and/or further encoding parameters influencing said video or audio encoder output bitrate by a second control signal representing the current filling level of said input buffer and/or by a third control



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signal representing a currently available storage capacity on said storage medium (Col 36 Lines 14-21, Col 37 Lines 1-9).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 4 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Golin et al as applied to claims 1 and 6 above, and further in view of US Patent 5,381,275 to Nitta et al.

[claims 4 and 9]

Golin teaches the method and apparatus to adjust the encoding process based on the bitrate of buffers, as shown above. Golin teaches the encoding loop containing a quantiser (1630, Fig. 16). Golin teaches the adjusting of the quantiser, indirectly, based on the encoding parameter. By using the encoding parameter to adjust the region area the quantisation is changed (Fig. 39, 44, 45, Col 11 Lines 36-58, Col 12 Lines 8-25). Golin does not teach adjusting the quantiser based on the encoding parameter directly. Nitta teaches the adjusting of the quantiser (4) using an encoding parameter (QUANTIZ. WIDTH) in order to adjust the bitrate to allow the recording of the data within the remaining space on the disk (Col 3 Lines 29-58, Fig. 1). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the adaptive video compression system of Golin with the quantiser adjustment method of Nitta in order to

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provide a means to adjust the compression of the data so that it can be stored on the remaining space of a disk.

Claims 2, 3, 7, and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Golin et al as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of US Patent 6,584,272 to Fokushima et al.

[claims 2 and 7]

Golin teaches encoder with the characteristics of an mpeg encoder (Intra/Inter frames, quantiser, variable length coder, Fig. 16) but does not state the encoder is MPEG. Fokushima teaches a data recording apparatus using MPEG2 in order to provide long-hour recording on a disc-type recording medium (Col 1 Lines 17-21). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the recording system of Golin with the MPEG encoder of Fokushima in order to provide long-hour recording on a disc-type recording medium.

[claims 3 and 8]

Golin teaches the system recording on a CD-ROM but suggests the use of other optical storage media (Col 34 Lines 14-19). Golin does not specifically teach the recording on a DVD. Fokushima teaches the recording on a DVD_RAM or similar disc serving as a recording medium (Col 1 Lines 15-22, Col 2 Lines 1-2). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to replace the CD_ROM of Golin with the DVD_RAM of Fokushima as they are similar disc recording medium.

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Claims 5 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Golin as applied to claim 1 above, in view of Fokushima et al and further in view of US Patent 5,661,526 to Hamamoto et al.

[claims 5 and 10]

Golin teaches the method and apparatus for bitrate control in a video or audio encoder as shown for claim 1. Golin does not teach the data stream input to said video or audio encoder including -e.g. EPG data- concerning the temporal length or data concerning the amount of data for a program to be recorded, from which, based on the initial or currently remaining program length and a desired average data rate, and based on the initial or currently remaining storage capacity for this program on said storage medium, the at least one encoding parameter is calculated accordingly using said second control signal and/ or said third control signal. Fukushima teaches the method of determining the remaining amount of space on a disk and adjusting the encoding process in order to fit a desired amount of broadcast video on the disk (Col 2 Lines 21-29 and 36-43, Col 7-11, 59-64, Col 7 Lines 5-17, Figs. 1, 3, 4, and 6). Fukushima does not teach the obtaining the length of recording from the broadcast video stream. Hamamoto teaches a tape recorder that extracts the program continuation time from a broadcast signal, which carries program time information, in order to compare the remaining recording time available with the program continuation time and adjust the recording speed appropriately (Col 3 Lines 49-60, Fig. 10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the system of Golin with the method of Fukushima in order to adjust the recording of a broadcast

video stream based on available disc space. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine the system of Golin and Fukushima with the program time detection of Hamamoto in order to obtain the time of the program automatically and adjust the recording based on the remaining time and available disc space.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Erick Rekstad whose telephone number is 703-305-5543. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chris Kelley can be reached on 703-305-4856. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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